

PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky gives his opinion on the Fate of Slavery if the War continues.

A monster banquet was given in Louisville on the 17th, to Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, of the Louisville Legion, who displayed great gallantry at Shiloh. Hon. James Guthrie presided. Gen. Rousseau, in response to a toast, used the following language, which, coming from one of the strongest conservatives in the army, is entitled to great consideration:

"Gen. Halleck's army in its intercourse with the secessionists, has pleaded and is still pleading for peace under the old Government, offering to our Southern brethren all they ever had, and claiming nothing except in common with them. They want to take nothing from any one, but desire that their Southern brethren shall enjoy all their rights unimpaired. But the negro is in the way, in spite of all that can be done or said. Standing before the eye of the secessionist, the negro hides all the blessings of our Government, throwing a black shadow on the sun itself. If it had been any other species of property that stood in the way, the army, provoked as it has been, would, willingly have seen its quick destruction. But the negro they did not wish to interfere with in any way. Yet, with all its conservatism and patriotism, the army has grown weary of this insane cry of 'abolitionism' as a cause for breaking up the Government. I have warned our Southern friends of the danger of continuing it much longer; and I tell you to-night that, if this war continues a year from this day, there will not be a slave on this continent. The great revolution will take place, and the dead will bury its dead—and those who are causing all the bloodshed and desolation around us under the false pretense that we desire to free the negroes, will, if they persist, one day find slavery snuffed out as they snuff out a candle. Slavery is not worth our Government. It is not worth our liberty. It is not worth all the precious blood now being poured out for freedom. It is not worth the free navigation of the Mississippi River. No; we must still have our Government—if not as it now is, with slavery in it, still we must have our Government. We cannot be slaves to Jeff. Davis & Co. We must and will be free. We must have the free navigation of the Mississippi River; and if slavery gets in the way of any of these rights, why slavery must get out of the way. That would be the last resort, and I should be sorry to have recourse to it; but I am for the Government of our fathers against all things and everybody. Whilst the liberties of the people are secure under it, as they ever have been, I would allow nothing but death to prevent my upholding it. And, loth as you may be to decide, you will soon, as I believe, be called upon to do so. In spite of your entreaties, the issue will be cruelly thrust upon you, and you will be forced to decide between slavery and your wives and children. As for me, I am ready for the responsibility. A Southern man as I am, born and brought up in the South, I could not hesitate one moment when the issue is presented between the nigger and the Government of our fathers. I am for the Government of the United States against all else. I hope and pray that our Northern friends will not force us to extremes on this sensitive point. We deprecate such a result, for we want our rights under the Constitution, and we are all ready to fight for theirs under the good old Government. I would to-day most willingly give up my sword and fight for any right belonging to them, slavery included; but they must not put slavery between me and the Government and laws of the United States. I will not consent to become a slave that the negro may be kept a slave. I will not sacrifice the happiness of my wife, children, and friends, and the welfare of my beloved State, and the glory of my country on an altar dedicated to the 'Ebony Idol.'"

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF AN IRISH GIRL.—An Irish girl, who gave the name of Bridget Dokay, was recently examined before one of the New York justices on a charge of dressing in men's attire. The New York Herald gives the following as the story of the girl, who was apprehended while engaged in a "row" at a drinking saloon:—"At the age of 15 years she became enamoured of a lad named Kelly, and the pair resolved to get married. The parents of the children, hearing how matters stood, resolved to separate the youthful lovers, and it was arranged that young Kelly should be sent to sea. Accordingly, he started for Liverpool, and in a few days afterwards he was on his way to New York. Bridget, after pining a week or so in sorrow, determined to follow her sweetheart. At Dublin she procured a suit of sailor's garments and crossed over to Liverpool and engaged herself as a cabin boy on board a ship bound for New York. No one on board suspected her real character. On her arrival in this city she assumed the name of Edward Johnson, and in common with the other sailors put up at a well-known boarding-house in Cherry-street. After roaming about New York for several weeks in search of her lover, she determined to go back to Liverpool and see if she could hear anything about him there. Still she was unsuccessful in her efforts, and at last she was compelled to give up the search. Having acquired a taste for the sea, she made several voyages to France and Holland, and finally started for New York again in the ship *Resolute*. All this time she was completely successful in disguising her sex, and was quite a favourite with the officers and sailors. Her quiet, modest demeanour won for her the respect of the captain, at whose request she made no less than three voyages. On the last trip from Liverpool she was promoted to the position of an ordinary seaman, and it was remarked that she performed her arduous duties with unusual alacrity and promptitude. Bridget had kept her secret inviolate for three long years, and without doubt would have received a mate's appointment before she had accomplished many more voyages. In an evil hour, however, she made an unfortunate ally into Water-street, where she was invited to treat the crowd. Sailor-like, she complied with the request, and the bottle passed merrily round. Soon one of her companions became boisterous and insisted that they should have another round of drink. But Bridget was averse to drinking any more, and rose as if to leave the company, when the drunken sailor caught her around the waist, and swore that she should not depart. In the struggle that followed the girl revealed her sex. The Magistrate and spectators heard her story with evident sympathy, and it was resolved to be as lenient with her as possible. The prisoner was arrayed in a suit of woman's apparel, and sent to prison for safe keeping. She seemed well pleased at the change in her position, and says she would be contented to remain under Miss Foster's care until some suitable employment can be procured for her."

PEANUT OIL!

THIS OIL CAN BE USED FOR ANY KIND OF Lamps, burns with a White and Brilliant Light, and emits no Smoke.

Fire Bricks and Cement. 10,000 ENGLISH FIRE & ARCH BRICKS. 150 Bbls. Cement, Warranted the best in the market.

Arming the Blacks.

The policy of declaring general emancipation of the slaves of rebels and of employing them in the Union armies to aid in crushing the rebellion, is fast gaining friends in Congress and the country. Its adoption has long been looked upon as only a question of time, should the war last; and it would perhaps have been decided upon before this except for the radical fanatics who ceaselessly vituperate everybody who did not believe the time had come when it was wise or necessary to employ that element of power. There are few thoughtful men who have ever taken ground against employing the negroes except upon arguments of temporary expediency. When the time for using the blacks shall have forced itself upon the country, few loyal men will be found to oppose it; and that time seems to be rapidly approaching if the rebellion shall long continue to maintain formidable proportions. An interesting debate on this subject occurred in the Senate on Wednesday last. Senators Grimes of Iowa, Sherman of Ohio, Fessenden of Maine, Rice of Maine, and Wilson of Mass., spoke strongly in favor of arming the slaves; Senators Saulsbury of Delaware and Carlisle of Va., opposed it; Senator Collamer argued that the laws confined the militia to white men; Senator Davis of Ky., opposed employing negroes as soldiers, but would use them as laborers; and Senator King of New York proposed to receive into the service persons of African descent, "for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or other camp service or labor for which they are fitted." The question was treated entirely in its practical bearings, and with a view to legislation for filling up the new requisition of troops called for by the President. The speakers were very serious, and their views were evidently greatly affected by the recent rebel doings on the Peninsula. There was strong opposition to what was called the "white-kid-gloved," "rose-water" mode of conducting the war; and Mr. Sherman argued that we "could not fight against savages unless we became part savage ourselves," and that "rather than that the Union should be destroyed, he would organize a great army of black men and desolate every Southern State." Other speakers were not behind in this strength of expression or in determination to adopt any and every means to put down the rebellion.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—At the time of the election for the Presidency of the French Republic there was a young Lieutenant of Zouaves serving with his regiment in Algeria. This regiment, as did a large portion of the army of Africa, voted for General Cavaignac and was conspicuous for its partisanship. After Louis Napoleon had been declared President, Louis and his wife were the recipients of disappointment, and the Lieutenant in question made himself so obnoxious by his fearless expression of opinion as to attract the notice of the Chief of the State, and the result was a disbanding of the regiment and a peremptory order for our hero to quit the French territories. He afterwards went to Belgium but was again involved in political trouble, and ordered across the frontier. Soon after the gold discovery in Victoria, our Lieutenant, who had incurred the displeasure of his uncle, who was a strong Bonapartist, made his way to Melbourne, and was for some time in various positions in the Police and Escort. Subsequently he came over to New Zealand, and was for some time working in company with an individual who now occupies an eminent position in the Native department, cutting timber, splitting shingles, &c. Having picked up the Native language, he succeeded in getting a subordinate office under Government and was located as an agent of the Land Purchase Department, in the extreme north of the Island. When the late war broke out he rendered good service as a Government messenger, and was subsequently attached to the Staff of General Cameron, as interpreter. A short time ago an official communication was forwarded by the French embassy in London, to the effect that this *disant* Lieutenant of Zouaves, policeman, sawyer, and interpreter, was the nephew of a nobleman high in the good graces of the Emperor, and this uncle had recently died bequeathing to our hero his large estates and fortune. It is said also that the Emperor had in an autograph letter expressed his wish to welcome to his court the nephew of his friend, and to forget in the "Count de Ville" the indiscretions of the Lieutenant of Zouaves. The Count proceeded to Europe a few months ago, and before leaving, expressed his attention of again visiting New Zealand.—*Otago Daily Times*, March 4.

The New Call for Troops.

The New York World says:—Before the late battles near Richmond, our armies nominally enrolled 600,000 men. By deaths on the field and in the hospitals, by diversions to the garrisons by which the cities, forts and important points that have been won must for a time be held, this number had been greatly reduced. After the seven days' fighting before the Chickahominy swamps, and after President Lincoln had by a personal visit to McClellan's headquarters "seen for himself the need of reinforcements," a call was issued early in July upon the recommendation of the Governors of several loyal States, for 300,000 volunteers to serve one year. The response to this call was made with alacrity, especially in those States which appropriated liberal sums for bounties to the men who at considerable sacrifice must leave their homes at this call. In others, volunteering was a slower process, the people being in the midst of their harvests which they could not leave without risking the result of a year's work. But patriotic demands now that there be quick work in dispatching the scotched snake. A herculean task has been more than half completed. The substance of the rebellion has been corralled in Virginia. Hercules must keep all his scaring irons hot and deal his heaviest blow before the monster recovers from the shock of the last onslaught. This is the undivided sentiment of all loyal men, and the evidence that the Administration shares it are heartily cheering. The Secretary of War on the 4th of August ordered that 200,000 militia men, drafted, and if any State shall fail, by the 15th of August, to furnish its quota of the July call for 300,000 volunteers, its deficiency is to be made up by special draft from the militia. The harvests are now about in. The sacrifices of leaving home diminish as the summer proceeds, but if they were much greater they would be made. This will give us soon a fresh army of 600,000, who will relieve the veterans from garrison duty and pour swift and abundant reinforcements into whatever part of the field most needs them.

HONOLULU STEAM BISCUIT BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally that, he Honolulu Steam Biscuit Bakery being now in full operation, is prepared to furnish Plain and Navy Biscuits, Water Crackers and other descriptions of

FANCY BISCUITS. All of superior quality and at

Prices to defy Competition! Parties furnishing their own flour for ship bread, will have it made up at the lowest possible rates.

SHIP BREAD REBAKED. Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to. ROBERT LOVE, Nimitz Street.

Orders in Honolulu for shipping to be left with Messrs. Wilcox, Richards & Co., Queen Street.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE "SITUATION."

A correspondent of the New York Times, whose graphic pen has contributed notably to the history of this terrible struggle, thus sums up the story. He says: "The change of base was necessitated by the impossibility of holding our extended lines with the army which Mr. Stanton would grant to Gen. McClellan. Our front extended from Mechanicsville on the right to White Oak Swamp on the left, a distance of 15 miles. Besides defending this against a greatly superior force of the rebels, to say nothing of satisfying the ambition of the Secretary of War and Congress for an immediate advance, we were obliged to guard some 20 miles of railway from White House to Fair Oaks. Gen. McClellan had not enough men to hold this position after the reinforcement of the rebels by Stonewall Jackson and others, and he became convinced of this after the dash of Gen. Stuart's cavalry. Our right was constantly subject to the danger of being turned and our army being surrounded. The rebels knew that this was our weak position, and when they could bring an overwhelming force to bear against it, and were sure of success, they made the attempt. Our right wing, held by General Porter, was thus turned and the army has only escaped a terrible fate by the masterly accomplishment of one of the most difficult and delicate movements which an army can undertake—the change of its base in face of the enemy by a flank movement. The glorious success of the movement is the defeat of the rebels, and the order with which our soldiers have gone through it prove them to be of the very best kind, reliable and worthy of the world's applause. Gen. McClellan owes everything to his soldiers and to some of his leading generals for the success which has attended a movement upon which he hazarded the safety of his whole army."

NEW GOODS PER 'COMET' JUST OPENED!

CASTLE & COOKE!

A Superior lot of Kerosene Oil!

KEROSENE OIL SIDE AND SOLAR LAMPS.

KEROSENE OIL GLASS HAND LAMPS AND FANCY SHADES AND FIXTURES.

Expected by 'Yankee' 'Ann Eliza,'

AND OTHER VESSELS VIA SAN FRANCISCO,

A very Large and Superior Assortment of

LADIES' GOODS!

Selected expressly with care for this market.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Prints, Dresses, English, French and American muslins

Berger Liens Bonnets

Chiffes Hevry and light shawls

Fringses Velvets Ribbons

Calicoes Silk and lace trimmings Buttons

Cashmere and velvet trimmings Ostrich feathers

White and black laces White and black muslin

White, gilt, and pink fine bellings Clasp Pins

Gilt and silvered booklets Crochet needles

Unity bands Knitting needles

Card, crochet, tassel and head band nets

White and colored kid gloves

Lisle thread gloves Tape trimmings

Collettes Elastics

Balmoral skirts Berge robes

Children's plaids Zephyrs

Linen and cotton pant stuffs Clouds

A fine assortment of ladies' and misses' boots and shoes

A few pairs of ladies' serge Balmoral boots

Fine bleached and unbleached 44 cottons

Also, C. S. spades, Knitting

A fine and well selected assortment of

Hardware Stationery Glass ware

Agricultural implements Tin ware

Woolen ware Paints, oil and glass

Crochery

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Turned spurs Pocket levels

Screw rings Ivory rules

Spoke-shaves Assorted chest locks

Taper, flat and half-round files, Brace and bits, Nail sets

Assorted hinges, Cap and letter paper,

Bristol board, Monocromatic board,

Pen, pencils, ink, Envelopes, rubber, &c.,

Tumblers, goblets, Glass chimes, &c.,

Small glass lamps, Assorted kerosene lamps,

Globes, chimneys, &c., Oils, C. S. spades,

Shovels, hoes, yokes, Plovers,

Cullenders, Seives, Tin pails all sizes,

Tin cans with bail, Cake cups, skimmers

Shoe last, bread pans, Milk pans,

Coffee pots, Hingham Buckets, Bowls,

Market baskets, Clothes baskets, Creamers,

Sugars, Bowls, Hand-carts, rakes,

Hoe, Os and spade-handles, Grass shears, transplanters,

Garden syringes, &c., Mania corage, 11, 11 inch,

Pail, tubs, &c., Chrome and Paris green,

Sand Papers, White lead,

White T. S. Cups and saucers, Plates,

Pitchers, Chambers, &c., &c., B. L. oil,

Turpentine, Kerosene oil, Polar oil,

Prussian blue, Chalk, Vermillion,

Putty, Sheet zinc, carbon oil,

Terminol, olive oil, Soderus, carb. soda,

Crushed sugar, Gelling iron,

Sulphuric, rock salt, Burnett's extracts,

Winchester's No. 1 brown soap,

Old sassa sap, chesolair, Spices, cream tartar,

Sal soda for washing, Blacking, &c., &c.

H. HACKFELD & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE TO ARRIVE! FROM HAMBURG! The Cargo! OF THE HAMBURG BARK "LAURA & LOUISE!" DUE IN ALL OCTOBER, CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, &c.

WHITE GROUND PRINTS, NEW STYLES.

Black and white prints, new styles.

Fancy prints, new styles.

Pink and yellow prints, new styles.

Blue prints, new styles.

Turkey red cottons, brown cottons.

White cottons and shirtings, union checks.

White cotton and linen drills, fine linens.

Fancy and mourning muslins.

Table muslins, black coburgs.

Victoria lawns, various qualities.

Union and cotton sheetings 11-4, 12-4.

Linen and union table damask, white.

Brown, bleached and drab muslin.

Black, plain and figured alpaca.

Blue figured alpaca, fancy cotton velvets.

Superior black silk finish alpaca.

Worsted hating, black, blue and green.

Blue checked flannel 5-4, 6-4.

Superior white flannel.

Huckaback and linen towels.

Linen cambric handkerchiefs.

Fancy printed cotton handkerchiefs.

Printed Turkey red handkerchiefs.

Muslin hdkfs, fancy printed borders.

Flannels, blue, red, white and black.

Black and blue broad cloth.

A small invoice of black broad cloth, of very sup. quality.

manufactured from Hawaiian wool.

Clothing, Shirts, Hosiery, &c.

Red flannel shirts, hickory shirts.

White cotton shirts, white linen bosom shirts.

A large assortment of fancy cotton shirts.

Silk and lamb's wool undershirts.

A large assortment of silk, lisle thread, Cotton stockings

and socks.

Children's cotton socks.

Men's grey and white merino socks.

Checked cotton pants.

Monkey jackets.

Phet cloth pants.

Moleskin pants.

Black alpaca coats, Water proof coats.

White macintosh vests.

White linen drill pants.

Silks, &c.

Plain black silk, figured muslin, &c., &c. colors.

Black silk neckties and handkerchiefs.

White cambric silk handkerchiefs, printed border.

Alexander's kid gloves.

Black silk umbrellas.

Black silk lace ribbons.

Black silk lace flairs.

Hats, &c.

Genl's Boreline straw hats.

Genl's Paris felt hats.

A large assortment of ladies' bonnets.

Ladies' and children's straw hats, new styles.

Saddlery.

Superior English hogshead saddles, complete.

Superior English saddles, complete.

Blue, red and black saddle girths.

Spirits, Wines, &c.

Genuine Holland gin, in baskets and cases.

Claret in hogshead and cases.

Superior London porter, in qts. and pts. (Barclay Perkins

Bottled in quarts and pints.

Superior English draught ale in hogsheads, via Bass & Co.

midt ale, Burton Brewery Company, Jeffreys,

Rum in casks.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Best English, refined bar iron, round and flat.

Best English hoop iron, 1, 1 and 1 inch.

Iron tinued saws, saws.

Tailors' Thimbles.

Sheet Zinc.

Tin Plates, 10, 1X, 1XXX, charcoal.

Razors, Sail Needles, Needles.

Pen and pocket knives.

Sailors' knives.

Cosie handkerchiefs.

Knives and forks.

Pins, Crochet Needles.

Knives Wire, No. 4, 5, and 6.

Groceries.

Crushed sugar, in hll barrels.

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